




















R_1 is a bond, , , , ,
, , , or  wherein X is a
 halogen and Y is an alkyl group and wherein 
 indicates bonding to R_2 at any position and 
 indicates bonding to R_2 and the substituent at any
 position; and

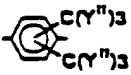


R_2 is a bond, $-(CY'_2)_n^-$, $-(CY'_2-CY'=CY')_n^-$, $-(CY'_2-$
 $CY'_2-CH=CH)_n^-$, $-(CY'=CY')_n^-$, or $-(CY'_2-\overset{O}{\parallel}{C})_n^-$, wherein Y'
 is hydrogen or an alkyl group and wherein n is 1 to 8;
 and

R_3 is $-Y''$, $-OH$, $-NH_2$, $-N^+(Y'')_3$, $-COOH$, $-COO^-$,
 $-SO_3H$, $-SO_3^-$, $-C-PO_3H_2$ or $-C-PO_3H^-$, wherein Y'' is an
 alkyl group.

In Fig. 1B

each R_1' is independently a bond, , , ,

, , , , , , or

, wherein Y'' is an alkyl group, and wherein  indicates bonding to R_2' at any position and  indicates bonding to R_2' and the R_1' phenyl substituent at any position;

each R_2' is independently a bond, or $-(CH_2)_n-$ wherein n is 1-4,

each R_3' is independently $-Y''$, $-Y' ''$, $-H$, $-OH$, $-OY''$, $-NO_2$, $-CN$, $-NH_2$, $-COOH$, $-COY''$, $-COO^-$, or a heterocyclic group, wherein Y'' is as defined above and $Y' ''$ is a primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine.

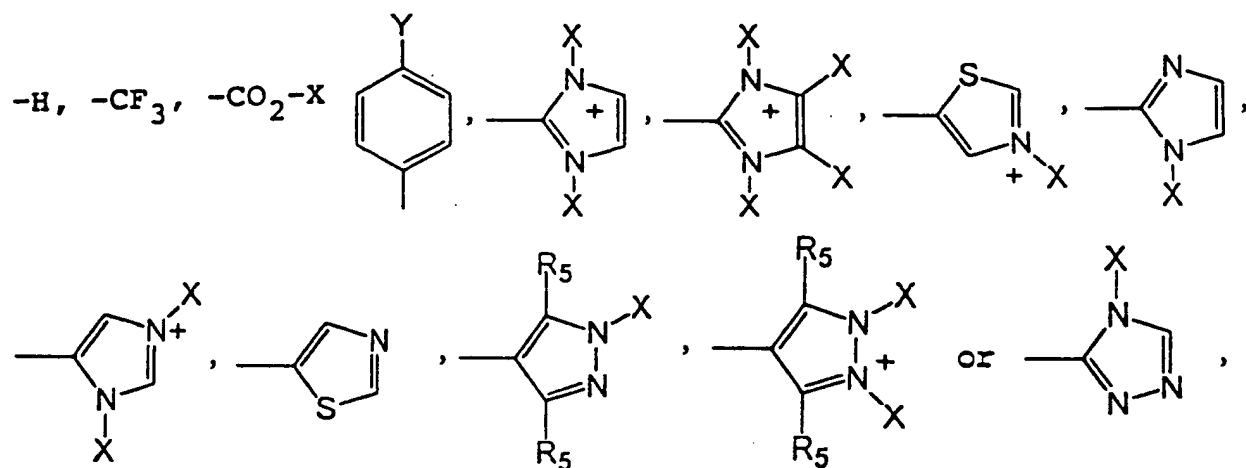
In Fig. 1C

R_1 through R_8 are, independently, $-H$, alkyl, 2-hydroxyalkyl, methoxyalkyl, halogen, nitro, cyano, trialkylammonium, formyl, amide of carboxylic acid, alkyl ester of carboxylic acid, carboxylic acid, glucuronyl or glyceryl ester of carboxylic acid, 1,2-dihydroxyalkyl, acetyl, vinyl, glycosyl or, taurate, and

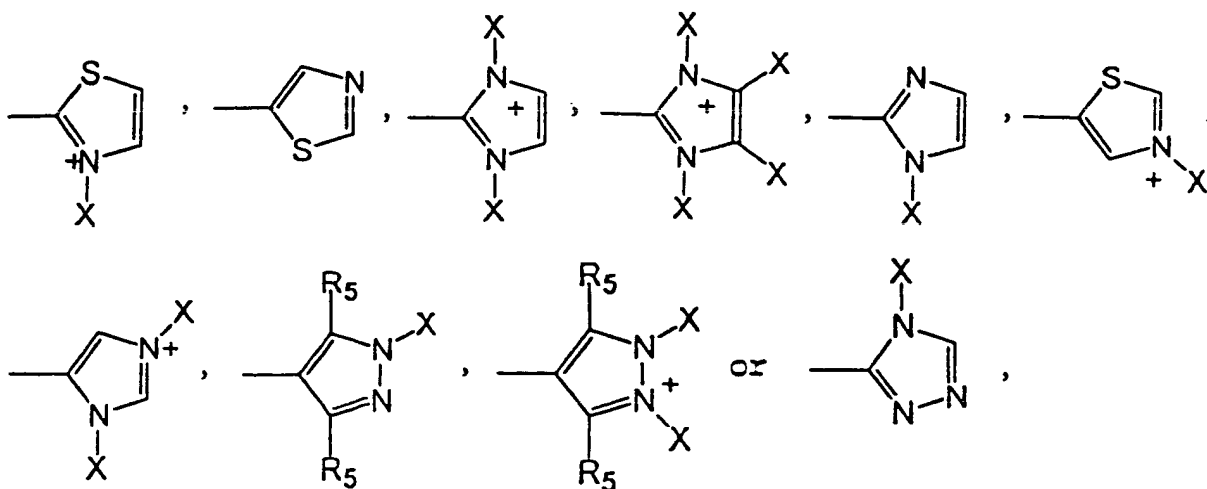
β , γ and δ are, independently, $-H$, acetyl, glycyl, benzoate, phenylsulfonate, 2-, or 3-, or 4-N-alkyl-pyridyl, nitrophenyl, halophenyl, methoxyalkyl, halogen, nitro, cyano, trialkylammonium, formyl, amide of carboxylic acid.

With reference to Fig. 1C, mimetics of the invention can be of Formula I or Formula II, or dimeric forms thereof., an example of a dimeric form being shown in Fig. 1D. In Fig. 1E

R_1 and R_3 are the same and are:



R_2 and R_4 are the same and are:



Y is halogen or $-CO_2X$,
 each X is the same or different and is an alkyl and
 each R_5 is the same or different (preferably the same)
 and is H or alkyl.

In Fig. 1F

R_1 and R_3 are, independently:

$-\text{CO}_2\text{C}_{1-4}\text{ alkyl}$; or

$-\text{CO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CX}_3$, wherein X is halogen and $n = 1$ to 3;

R_2 is:

$-\text{H}$

$-\text{C}_{1-4}\text{ alkyl}$

$-\text{COOH}$

$-\text{CO}_2\text{C}_{1-4}\text{ alkyl}$,

$-\text{CO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CX}_3$, wherein X is halogen and $n = 1$ to 3,

$-\text{CON}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, or

$-\text{CX}_3$, wherein X is halogen; and

R_4 is:

$-\text{H}$,

$-\text{C}_{1-4}\text{ alkyl}$

$-\text{COOH}$,

$-\text{CO}_2\text{C}_{1-4}\text{ alkyl}$,

$-\text{CO}_2(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CX}_3$, wherein X is halogen and $n = 1$ to 3,

$-\text{CON}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, or

$-\text{CX}_3$, wherein X is halogen.

In Fig. 1G each R is, independently, a C₁-C₈ alkyl group, and each P is, independently, an electron withdrawing group or hydrogen.

With reference to Fig. 1H, the SOD activities of certain of the depicted compounds are shown in Table 1 (as measured by the cytochrome C method):

Table 1.

Compound	SOD activity (U/mg)
10110	225
10113	10,648
10123	17,061
10143	14,038
10150	14,789
10153	23,467
10158	14,342
<i>CuZn-SOD</i>	2,200